

149956

THÉO. YSAÏE, OP. 15



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Le Cygne.

Sans bruit, sous le miroir des lacs profonds et calmes
 Le cygne chasse l'onde avec ses larges palmes
 Et glisse ...
 Sa grande aile l'entraîne ainsi qu'un lent navire.

.
 Tantôt le long des pins, séjour d'ombre et de paix,
 Il serpente, et, laissant les herbages épais
 Traîner derrière lui ainsi qu'une chevelure,
 Il va d'une tardive et languissante allure.

.
 Tantôt il porte au large,
 Superbe, gouvernant du côté de l'azur,
 Il choisit pour fêter sa blancheur qu'il admire
 La place éblouissante où le soleil se mire. —
 Puis, quand les bords de l'eau ne se distinguent plus
 A l'heure où toute forme est un spectre confus,
 Où l'horizon brunit rayé d'un long trait rouge,
 Alors que pas un jonc, pas un glaïeul ne bouge,
 L'oiseau, dans le lac sombre où sous lui se reflète
 La splendeur d'une nuit lactée et violette,
 Comme un vase d'argent parmi les diamants,
 Dort, la tête sous l'aile, entre deux firmaments.

SULLY-PRUD'HOMME.

Le Cygne.

Esquisse symphonique.

Théo. Ysaÿe, Op.15.

Assez lent, mais pas trop. (62 : ♩ environ)

1^{ère} et 2^{ème} Grandes Flûtes.

3^{ème} et 4^{ème} Grandes Flûtes.

2 Hautbois.

Cor Anglais.

2 Clarinettes sib.

Clarinette Basse sib.

2 Bassons.

I. II.

Cors en Fa.

III. IV.

3 Trompettes sib.

1^{er} et 2^{ème} Trombones.

3^{ème} Trombone et Tuba.

Timbales.

1^{ère} Harpe.

2^{ème} Harpe.

Assez lent, mais pas trop. (62 : ♩ environ)

1^{ers} Violons (divis.)

2^{ds} Violons (divis.)

Altos (divis.)

Violoncelles.

Contrebasses.

18625

This page of musical notation is a score for a piano piece, likely in a minor key as indicated by the key signature. The score is written for multiple staves, including a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and several single staves. The notation is dense and complex, featuring many triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first system is marked with a circled '2' and the word 'doux' (soft). The second system is marked with 'legato' and 'mp' (mezzo-piano). The third system is marked with 'pp' (pianissimo). The fourth system is marked with 'p' (piano). The fifth system is marked with 'pp' (pianissimo). The sixth system is marked with 'p' (piano). The seventh system is marked with 'pp' (pianissimo). The eighth system is marked with 'p' (piano). The ninth system is marked with 'pp' (pianissimo). The tenth system is marked with 'p' (piano). The eleventh system is marked with 'pp' (pianissimo). The twelfth system is marked with 'p' (piano). The thirteenth system is marked with 'pp' (pianissimo). The fourteenth system is marked with 'p' (piano). The fifteenth system is marked with 'pp' (pianissimo). The sixteenth system is marked with 'p' (piano). The seventeenth system is marked with 'pp' (pianissimo). The eighteenth system is marked with 'p' (piano). The nineteenth system is marked with 'pp' (pianissimo). The twentieth system is marked with 'p' (piano). The score concludes with a circled '2' at the bottom right.

This page of musical notation is for a string quartet, consisting of four staves. The music is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Key markings and features include:

- Dynamic markings:** *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *arco* (arco).
- Articulation:** *pizz.* (pizzicato) is marked on the first and second staves.
- Phrasing:** The word *en dehors* is written above the first and second staves, indicating a section played outside the main texture.
- Figured Bass:** The third and fourth staves feature a continuous bass line with figures such as 6, 7, and 9, suggesting a figured bass or a specific harmonic progression.
- Rehearsal Mark:** A rehearsal mark with the number 20 is present at the beginning of the first staff.

En animant un peu.

Musical score for the first system, measures 1-3. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats. It features multiple staves for various instruments. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, and *cresc.* markings. There are also triplets and sixteenth notes indicated.

En animant un peu.

Musical score for the second system, measures 4-6. The score continues with similar instrumentation. Dynamics include *p*, *pizz.*, *arco*, and *cresc.* markings. There are also triplets and sixteenth notes indicated.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a brass band or orchestra. The score is written on multiple staves, each with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. There are also rests and longer note values. Dynamic markings are used throughout, including *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *pp dolce*. French instructions are present, such as "bouché" (likely referring to a muffled or stopped sound) and "ôtez les sourdines" (remove the mutes). The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple staves of music. The overall style is that of a formal musical manuscript.

③

Sans lenteur.

en dehors, chantant
p

ouvert.
pp

très doux.
pp

ouvert.
pp

très doux.
pp

sempre pp

sempre pp

Sans lenteur.

pizz. *p*

pizz. *p*

pizz. *p*

pizz. *p*

très doux. chantant
p

pp

pizz. *pp*

arco *pp*

pizz. *pp*

divis.

③

10

en dehors, mais *p*

à 2. en dehors

mf

p

mf

p

pp

unis.

p

arco

pp

This page of musical notation, numbered 12, contains a piano score in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The score is organized into three systems of staves. The first system (top) includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The second system (middle) continues the vocal and piano parts. The third system (bottom) features a dense piano accompaniment with many triplets. Dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano) are used throughout. The notation includes various musical symbols like notes, rests, and accidentals.

13

4

p

mf

pp

arco

pizz.

en dehors mais p

pp

En animant un peu.

à 2. en dehors

mf

sf

p

En animant un peu.

arco

p

This page of musical notation, page 15, contains multiple staves of music. The notation is complex, featuring various musical symbols, notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The staves are arranged in a system, with some staves having multiple systems of music. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *cresc.*, *mf*, *f*, *p*, and *sf*. The music appears to be a single melodic line with some accompaniment, possibly for a piano or a similar instrument. The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and dynamic markings clearly visible. The page is numbered 15 in the top right corner.

The first system of the musical score spans measures 1 to 3. It features a complex arrangement of staves. The top staff contains a dense melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, marked with a *p* (piano) dynamic. Below it, several staves show various textures, including triplets and sustained chords. Dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *mf* (mezzo-forte). The bottom section of the system includes staves for what appears to be a piano accompaniment, with some staves being empty.

The second system of the musical score spans measures 4 to 6. It continues the complex texture from the first system. In measure 4, there are instructions for the strings: *pizz. ôtez les sourd.* (pizzicato, remove the mutes). The piano part in the lower staves shows more active movement, with some staves marked *arco* (arco). Dynamics include *pp*, *p*, *mf*, and *f*. The system concludes with a *pp* marking in the bottom left.

This page of musical notation, page 18, contains a complex arrangement for piano. The score is organized into several systems of staves. The first system includes staves for piano (p), mezzo-forte (mf), and piano-pianissimo (pp) dynamics. The notation features intricate melodic lines, arpeggiated figures, and sustained chords. The second system continues the melodic development with various musical symbols and dynamics. The third system shows a transition to a more sustained texture with long notes and chords. The fourth system features a prominent arpeggiated figure in the lower staves. The fifth system includes a section marked 'sf-poco' (sfz-poco) and 'p' (piano). The sixth system shows a continuation of the melodic lines with various dynamics. The seventh system features a section marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'p' (piano). The eighth system includes a section marked 'p' (piano) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The notation is dense and detailed, with many accidentals and dynamic markings.

6

The musical score is written for piano and orchestra. It features a complex texture with multiple staves. The piano part includes triplets and sixteenth notes, often marked with *p* (piano) or *pp* (pianissimo). The orchestra part includes strings and woodwinds, with dynamic markings like *pp* and *div.* (divisi). The score includes French lyrics "ôtez les sourd." (remove the deaf) and a section marked "30".

ôtez les sourd.

ôtez les sourd.

ôtez les sourd.

ôtez les sourd.

6

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written on multiple staves, with various musical notations including clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes staves for strings and woodwinds, with dynamic markings such as 'en dehors', 'pp', and 'p'. The second system continues the musical notation, featuring more complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings like 'pp' and 'p'. The notation is dense and detailed, typical of a professional musical score.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written on multiple staves, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often grouped in clusters. Dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando) and *mf* (mezzo-forte) are used throughout. A section is marked "à 2. en dehors, mais piano" (second ending, but piano). The score includes various musical notations like slurs, ties, and fermatas. The bottom of the page shows a section with a "div." (divisi) marking, indicating divided parts. The overall style is characteristic of late 19th or early 20th-century orchestral music.

This page of musical notation is for a string quartet, consisting of four staves (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass). The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements:

- Violin I and II:** Both parts feature complex, flowing melodic lines with frequent triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). Crescendo markings (*cresc.*) are used to indicate increasing volume.
- Viola:** The Viola part provides harmonic support with sustained chords and moving lines. It includes dynamic markings of *mf* and *f*, and crescendo markings.
- Cello/Double Bass:** The lower strings play a more rhythmic and harmonic role, often using sustained notes and moving bass lines. Dynamic markings include *mf* and *f*, and crescendo markings.
- Ensemble:** The bottom of the page shows the combined notation for the Cello and Double Bass, with specific instructions for *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *arco* (arco) playing techniques.
- Performance Indications:** The score includes numerous performance markings such as *cresc.* (crescendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *pizz.* (pizzicato), and *arco* (arco). There are also numerical markings like 3, 6, 8, and 13, which likely refer to measures or specific musical phrases.

Musical notation for a string ensemble, featuring multiple staves with various musical notations including dynamics, articulation, and performance instructions.

Dynamics: *dim.*, *p*, *sf*, *mf*, *f*, *gliss.*, *m.d.*, *divisi*.

Performance instructions: *à 2.*, *6*, *10*, *gliss.*, *m.d.*, *divisi*.

Musical notation includes staves with notes, rests, and various musical symbols.

⑦

This page of a musical score, numbered 25, contains two systems of music. The first system consists of five staves: four for a string quartet (treble and bass clefs) and one for a piano (grand staff). The second system consists of five staves: two for a piano (grand staff) and three for a string quartet (treble and bass clefs). The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and a 3/4 time signature. The first system features complex textures with triplets, sixteenth-note runs, and sustained chords. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). The second system continues the themes, with the piano part featuring rapid sixteenth-note passages and the strings providing harmonic support. Dynamics include *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *p* (piano). The score is written in a clear, professional hand with standard musical notation.

Musical score for a string quartet and vocal soloist. The page is divided into two systems. The first system contains staves for four strings and a vocal soloist. The second system contains staves for four strings. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, dynamics (*p*, *sf*, *mf*, *dolce*), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (*arco*, *unis. arco*, *divisi*). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is 4/4.

Dynamics and performance markings include: *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *10 chantez* (vocal instruction), *arco* (bowed), *unis. arco* (unison bowed), *divisi* (divided), and *dolce* (sweetly).

This page of musical notation is for a string quartet, consisting of two systems of staves. The first system includes staves for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The second system includes staves for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include:

- Violin I (first system):** Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Violin II (first system):** Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Viola (first system):** Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Cello/Double Bass (first system):** Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Violin I (second system):** Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Violin II (second system):** Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Viola (second system):** Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Cello/Double Bass (second system):** Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Additional markings include *divisi* (divided) and *pizz.* (pizzicato) in the lower staves of the second system.

This page of musical notation is for a string quartet, consisting of two systems of staves. The first system contains 10 staves (5 for each part), and the second system contains 8 staves (4 for each part). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mf* (mezzo-forte). The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The first system features complex rhythmic patterns with many eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in beams. The second system continues this complexity with similar rhythmic structures. The notation is dense and detailed, typical of a professional musical score.

8

This musical score is for a piano and voice ensemble. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The second system features a more complex piano part with multiple staves, including a section with triplets and a pizzicato section. The score is marked with various dynamics and performance instructions.

First System:

- Vocal Line:** Features the lyrics "dolce, chantez" repeated. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *pp* (pianissimo).
- Piano Accompaniment:** Includes a section with a triplet of eighth notes and a section with a triplet of sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *pp*.

Second System:

- Piano Part:** Features a complex section with triplets of eighth notes and a section with a triplet of sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *pp* and *ppp* (pianississimo).
- Other Markings:** Includes "divisi 8" (divided into 8 parts) and "pizz." (pizzicato).

8

The musical score is written for a grand piano, featuring a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' (Allegretto). The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 12. The second system contains measures 13 through 24. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' (Allegretto). The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 12. The second system contains measures 13 through 24. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

This musical score is a page from a manuscript, numbered 31 in the top right corner. It contains two systems of music, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal lines are written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piano accompaniment is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat. The first system features a vocal line with a melodic line and a piano accompaniment with a complex, polyphonic texture. The piano accompaniment includes a prominent triplet of sixteenth notes in the right hand and a similar triplet in the left hand. The second system continues the polyphonic texture, with the vocal line featuring a melodic line and the piano accompaniment providing a complex harmonic support. The score is written in a clear, professional style, with all notes and rests clearly visible. The page number 149956 is printed at the bottom center, and the number 18825 is printed at the bottom left.

musical score page 33, featuring multiple staves with complex notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *cresc.*, *mf*, and *p*. The notation includes various musical symbols like slurs, ties, and accidentals.

This page of a musical score, likely for a string quartet, contains 12 staves. The notation is complex, featuring numerous triplets, sixteenth notes, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *pp* (pianissimo). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Key annotations include *poco marc.* (poco marcato) and *en dehors* (out of the key). The bottom section of the page includes markings for *divisi* (divided) and *arco* (arco), along with *uniz.* (unison) and *pizz.* (pizzicato). The overall style is that of a classical or romantic-era musical manuscript.

12

f

mf

f

gliss.

gliss.

mf

divisi

mf

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for multiple instruments, with staves arranged in systems. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key features include:

- Dynamic markings:** 'ff' (fortissimo) is used in several places, indicating a loud volume. 'cresc.' (crescendo) is used to indicate a gradual increase in volume.
- Performance instructions:** 'sans dominer' (without dominating) is written above a staff, suggesting a specific playing style.
- Glissando:** 'gliss.' is written above a staff, indicating a glissando effect.
- Articulation:** 'arco' (arco) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte) are used to specify bowing and volume.
- Rehearsal marks:** The page is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing rehearsal marks.

 The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes and rests clearly visible on the staves. The overall layout is professional and typical of a printed musical score.

This page of musical notation, page 37, is a complex score for a piano and orchestra. It is written in 4/4 time and features a variety of musical instruments and vocal parts. The score is organized into several systems, each with multiple staves. The top system includes a vocal line (soprano and alto) and a piano accompaniment. The middle system features a string section (violin I, violin II, viola, and cello/double bass). The bottom system includes a woodwind section (flute, oboe, and bassoon) and a percussion section (timpani and snare drum). The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, and includes various musical markings such as dynamics (f, p) and articulation (accents, slurs). The page number 37 is located in the top right corner.

En animant.

The musical score is written for a piano piece, page 38. It is in B-flat major and 4/4 time. The tempo/mood is marked "En animant." at the beginning and end of the page. The score is divided into two main systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and four additional staves. The second system consists of a grand staff and three additional staves. The music is characterized by complex textures, including triplets, sixteenth notes, and crescendo markings. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

En animant.

10 Largement.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of 10 measures. The notation is complex, featuring many triplets, sixteenth notes, and dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). The tempo is marked "Largement." (Large). The page number "10" is in the top right corner.

Très animé.

En pressant. - - - -

The musical score is written for a piano and consists of two systems of ten measures each. The tempo is marked 'Très animé.' and the performance instruction is 'En pressant.' The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 2/4. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, and dynamic markings such as 'a2' and '10'. The notation includes various musical symbols like slurs, ties, and accidentals.

retenez Large. a tempo

The musical score is divided into three main sections: **retenez**, **Large.**, and **a tempo**. The **retenez** section consists of a single staff with a series of eighth notes. The **Large.** section is a large ensemble piece, featuring multiple staves with complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The **a tempo** section is a single staff with a series of eighth notes. The score includes various dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *marc.* (marcato). The key signature is B-flat major, and the time signature is 4/4.

This page of musical notation, page 42, presents a complex orchestral and piano score. The notation is organized into two main systems. The first system consists of 11 staves: five for the piano (treble and bass clefs) and six for the orchestra (three woodwinds, three brass, and percussion). The second system consists of 5 staves: two for the piano and three for the orchestra. The music is written in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major, and features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, and *V* (fortissimo). The piano part is highly technical, with many rapid passages and complex chords. The orchestral part provides a rich harmonic background with various instrumental textures.

En attendant. Plus calme.

p *pp* *mf* *dim.* *p* *pp* *mf poco marc.* *pp*

[illegible]

retenez - - - (11) a tempo. Calmement, sans lenteur.

mettez la sourd. retenez - - - a tempo. Calmement, sans lenteur.

mettez la sourd.

mettez la sourd.

mettez la sourd.

arco

un peu en dehors

arco

mettez la sourd.

(11)

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a string quartet, written in 3/4 time. The score is arranged in two systems of staves. The first system includes staves for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The second system includes staves for Violoncello/Double Bass, Violin I, Violin II, and Viola. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score features various musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *pp* (pianissimo). There are also markings for *arco* (arco) and *pp* (pianissimo). The page is numbered 10 in the top left corner. The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and slurs, indicating a fast and intricate piece of music.

12



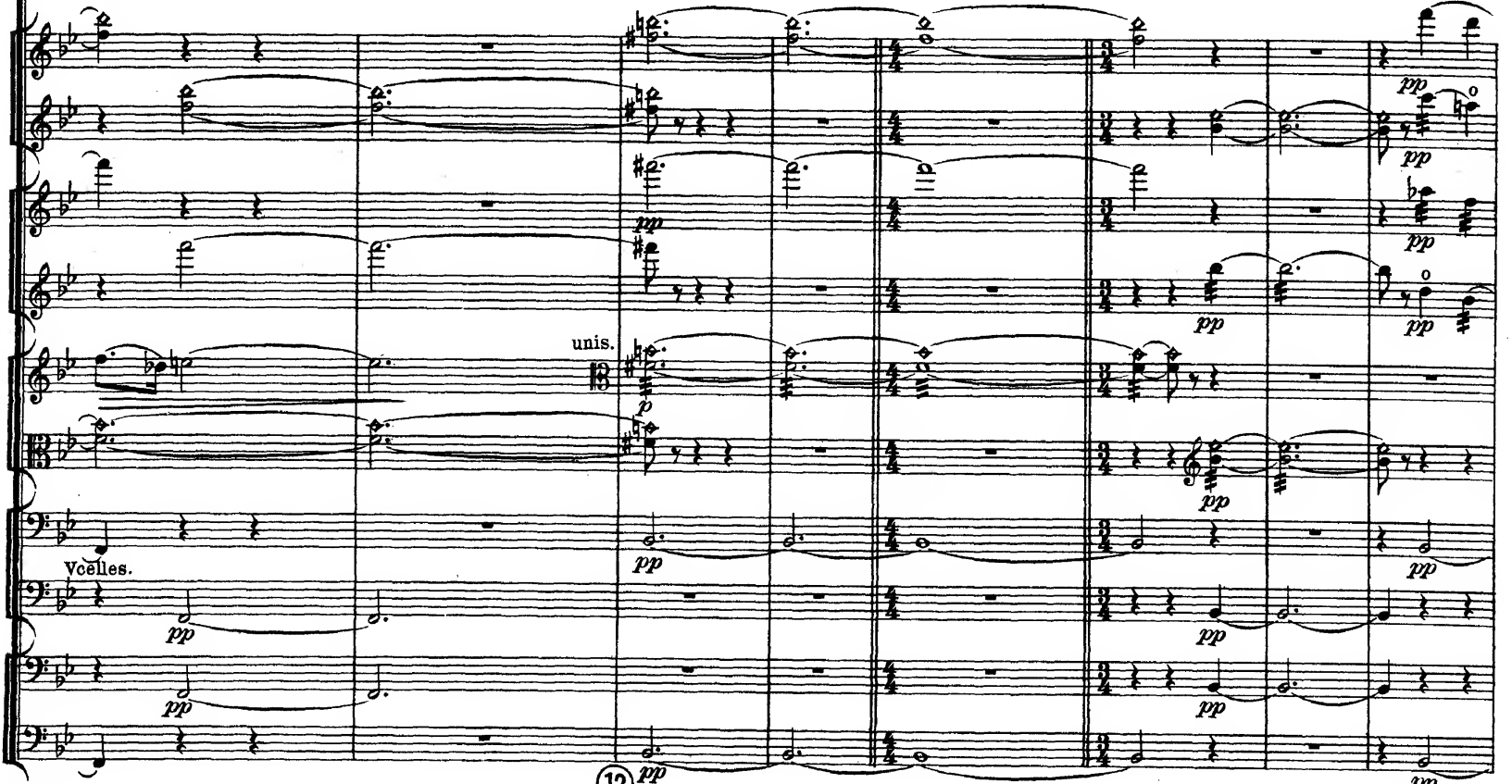
First system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The system includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p*, *sf*, and *p*. There are also some markings like *a.2* and *80*.



Second system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The system includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p*, *sf*, and *p*. There are also some markings like *sourd.* and *p*.



Third system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The system includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p*, *sf*, and *p*. There are also some markings like *sourd.* and *p*.



Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The system includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p*, *sf*, and *p*. There are also some markings like *sourd.* and *p*.

This page of a musical score for a string quartet contains four systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key annotations include:

- Dynamic markings:** *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *a2* (second ending), and *pizz.* (pizzicato).
- Text annotations:** "sans sourd." (without sound), "toujours en dim." (always diminishing), and "10 solo sans sourd." (10 solo without sound).
- Other markings:** "unis." (unison) and "10" (likely a measure or bar number).

The score is written in a key with one flat and a 3/4 time signature. The notation is complex, featuring many slurs, ties, and dynamic changes throughout the piece.